### Marking schemes

### Senior league

Problem 1

Proving the inequality only for x in the range of G: 2 points Proving the inequality only for odd degrees of G: 2 points These points are not additive.

# ${\rm Problem}~2$

Proving the similarity of triangles AEM, MCB, DMG: 1 point

Problem 3

Use of any inequalities not turning to equalities for numbers in the problem: 0 points

Problem 4

Proving the that two sets contain equal number of elements: 1 point Any algebraic reformulations of the problem: 0 points

Problem 5

#### Problem 6

Correct answer and an example for n + 2 points (without proof): 1 point Only an example (with proof) or only a proof of maximality: 3 points Any attempts to give an example or prove maximality with a wrong answer: 0 points

# Problem 7

 $AX \parallel BY$  or an equivalent claim is explicitly stated and proved: 1 point Proving that  $QB + AP \ge 2PX$ : 1 point Proving that  $XY \parallel PQ$ : 0 points

### Problem 8

 $P_n$  is expressed through  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ : 0 points

The roots of all  $P_n$  are proved to be different: 1 point

The problem is reduced to the case when the ratio of leading coefficients of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  is  $-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ : 3 points (not additive with the previous item)

1 point was deducted for minor logical and computational errors

### Junior league

Problem 1

(1) Proving that  $F(x) \neq G(x)$  for all x: 3 points

(2) Explicitly noted that F(x) > G(x) for all x in the range of G: 2 points

(1) and (2) are not additive when continuity is not used.

Problem 2

Proving that ABF is isosceles: 1 point

Problem 3

A: example

(A1) Correct example without description of ALL triplets satisfying the condition and without counting them: 0 points

(A2) Correct example with description of ALL triplets satisfying the condition, without counting them: 1 point

(A3) Correct example with description of ALL triplets satisfying the condition and counting them (not necessarily in a closed form): 2 points

These items are not additive.

B: maximality

(B1) Proving that  $a_k$  cannot divide both  $a_j + a_k$  and  $a_j + a_i$  for i < k < j: 0 points

(B2) Proving that  $a_k$  cannot divide  $a_i + a_j$  for  $i < j \le k$ : 1 point

(B3) Proving that for fixed j > k the number  $a_k$  can divide at most one sum of the form  $a_i + a_j$ ,  $i \le k$ : 3 points

These items are not additive.

(C) In a complete solution 1 point was deducted if the answer was not given in a closed form.

(D) An answer (in any form) without proof: 0 points

Problem 4

Examples of arranging knights and liars in particular graphs: 0 points

Problem 5

A correct example without justification: 3 points

2 points are deducted when it is claimed without proof that the squares of the main diagonal must remain on the main diagonal

#### Problem 6

Special cases (n being product of a fixed number of primes and so on): 0 points The case when n is a product of at most 99 primes: 0 points The idea of uniting the smallest primes: 1 point

Problem 7

Claiming that the number of moves is always even when 3 divides the number of stones in a pile, and odd otherwise: 3 points

Problem 8

 $AX \parallel BY$  or an equivalent claim is explicitly stated and proved: 1 point Proving that  $QB + AP \ge 2PX$ : 1 point Proving that  $XY \parallel PQ$ : 0 points